

pointed out, *E. latifolium* is found occasionally at low altitudes growing along stream margins.¹

**CORNUS STOLONIFERA* Michx. var. *BAILEYI* (Coult. & Evans) A. A. Drescher² (*C. Baileyi* Coult. & Evans of authors).

Although Standley reports only *C. stolonifera* it has already been pointed out³ that the common form west of the divide is not *C. stolonifera* but is apparently referable to *C. stolonifera* var. *Baileyi*. On the other hand all the east side collections made by the writer are typical *C. stolonifera*.

**PHYLLODOCE HYBRIDA* Rydb. Probably a hybrid between *P. empetriformis* (Smith) Don and *P. glandulifera* (Hook.) Coville. Especially abundant at the summit of Logan Pass, growing with the two parent species.

LEDUM GLANDULOSUM Nutt. In spongy ground near the summit of Boulder Pass. Sept. 8, 1931; no. 3321.

Reported by Standley as a lowland species; here growing at about 7500 feet.

**DODECATHEON ACUMINATUM* Rydb. Wet mossy bank, Virginia Falls, Upper St. Mary's Valley. August 13, 1934; no. 3317.

PINGUICULA VULGARIS L. Wet spongy bank near Hidden Lake at 7000 feet elevation. July 30, 1932; no. 2589.

**OROBANCHE SEDI* (Suksd.) Fernald.⁴ Grinnell Glacier Trail, 5500 feet elevation. July 13, 1930; no. 787. In moist rock crevices, parasitic on *Thalictrum megacarpum* Torr. Mt. Brown; July 4, 1931.

ERIGERON LANATUS Hook. Fairly abundant near the summit of Siyeh Pass.

In all plants seen by the writer the rays were white.

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ELEOCHARIS CARIBAEA, VAR. *DISPAR* IN ONTARIO.—While working over a collection of plants presented to the Herbarium of the University of Toronto by Dr. R. F. Cain, the writer was pleased to find a

¹ In the discussion cited, Fernald merely pointed out that certain individuals which had been designated, in the paper criticized, as hybrids of *Epilobium angustifolium* and *E. latifolium*, merely because of their imperfect pollen, were growing 100 to 1000 miles away from the nearest colonies of the latter species. In much of the limited range of *E. latifolium*, *E. angustifolium* is present; from much of the extensive area of *E. angustifolium*, *E. latifolium* is absent.—EDS.

² Drescher, A. A. Preliminary Reports on the Flora of Wisconsin XXII. Cornaceae. Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sciences, Arts, and Letters 28: 187-190. 1933.

³ Blankinship, J. W. Supplement to the Flora of Montana. Montana Agric. Coll. Sci. Studies 1: 32-109. 1905.

⁴ Not *O. uniflora* L. See Fernald, M. L. Two Summers of Botanizing in Newfoundland. RHODORA 28: 236. 1926.

specimen that agreed very closely with the published descriptions of *Eleocharis caribaea* (Rottb.) Blake, var. *dispar* (E. J. Hill) Blake. This identification has since been confirmed by Dr. M. L. Fernald. The specimen may be cited:

In wet sand on Lake Erie shore, Rondeau Provincial Park, Kent Co., Ontario, *R. F. Cain*, Aug. 14, 1934.

This is apparently the first record of this very local variety, other than from Whiting, Indiana, where it has been known for many years. The Ontario record marks such a surprising jump eastward in its range that one is led to expect that careful collecting in the region of the lower Great Lakes will reveal its presence elsewhere between these two stations.

A duplicate specimen has been deposited at the Gray Herbarium.—
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ELEOCHARIS CARIBAEA, VAR. DISPAR IN MICHIGAN.—The inland variety, *Eleocharis caribaea* (Rottb.) Blake, var. *dispar* (E. J. Hill) Blake, of the tropical and subtropical chiefly coastal plain species, *E. caribaea*, has heretofore been known only from the type locality at Whiting, Lake County, Indiana, where apparently it has not been collected during the past forty years.¹ Consequently it was with no little surprise that the writer came upon an extensive colony of it at Silver Lake, Washtenaw County, Michigan during the past summer,—a station approximately 200 miles northeast of the type locality. Here, on the wet, sandy margin of a large pond, it was growing profusely associated with *E. acicularis* and *E. olivacea*, *Cyperus rivularis*, *Rynchospora capillacea*, *Juncus alpinus* var. *fuscescens*, *J. brachycephalus*, *Lobelia Kalmii*, *Agalinis paupercula* var. *borealis*, *Mariscus mariscoides*, *Lycopus americanus*, *Hypericum virginicum*, *Panicum flexile* and *Spiranthes cernua*.

Recently it was learned that Mr. Deam had also discovered *E. caribaea* var. *dispar* at three additional stations for Indiana, all during the summer of 1934, so that its distribution is not as restricted as had been supposed and further collections of the *Eleocharis* may be expected to reveal it from other localities adjacent to the southern shores of the lower Great Lakes.

The data for the recent collections of this plant are as follows:

INDIANA: east side of Little Chapman Lake, 4 miles northeast of

¹ Svenson, H. K. Monographic Studies in the Genus *Eleocharis*. RHODORA 31: 227. 1929.